COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, Nov. 12. 1865.

Freedmen's Labor,

The Richmond Times says the relations which have existed for more than a century and a half, in this State, between labor and capital, having been utterly annihilated during the last six months, there must now be immediate legislation for the protection of the white capitalist and farmer, as well as for the negro laborer. Until there is legislation upon this subject, all attempts at successful business enter prise, either in town or country, for the next year, will be worse than useless. There would be no better grounds for taking out a commission in lunacy than for it to be clearly proven that any one had embarked in a great enterprise, the success of which depended upon the negro employees fulfilling their contracts for the space of twelve months.

From the Rio Grande to the Susque-From the Rio Grande to Texas and hanna, from the planters of Texas and Maryland, there is not from the farmers of Maryland, there is not the slightest difference of opinion as to "freedmen" treating their contracts as nullities. No treatment, however kind, no rational indulgences, however liberal, make the slightest impression upon these most inconstant and fickle of human beings. They have no moral principle where a contract is concerned, and their instability "exceedeth that of water and sand."

We believe that in this State the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have done all that it was possible to correct this great and universal evil, but, in the absence of Megislation upon the subject, they have been able to accomplish very little. The Legislature must speedily provide laws which will secure the negro in the enjoyment of his newly acquired rights, and also protect the white man from the consequences of the negro's utter disregard of his contracts. We desire that when a negro contracts with a white man, that the law should thoroughly protect his rights, and that he should never be victimized by that class of bad men who might be base enough to avail themselves of his ignorance and improvidence. Before he enters into an agreement, he should have the nature of the contract explained to him by impartial and disinterested persons. Before binding himself, he should be allowed time for deliberation, and after he has made himself a party to a contract, he should be dealt with fairly, humanely and honestly. If his employer fails to perform his part of the contract, the negro should have relief at once afforded him in some legal tribunal whose sessions should be weekly, and where the justice shall be administered at a very cheap rate.

All this we concede should be provided by law for the protection of the negro laborer. But there should also be effective legislation for the purpose of compelling the negro to perform his contracts, where his employer has fulfilled his part of them faithfully. The terrors of the law should be arrayed with so much solemnity upon the side of "respect for contracts," that Cuffee should be taught that the worst thing that he can do in this world, short of murder, burglary, and larceny, is to deliberately violate them. Unless there shall be legislation to effect this result, the employer is without remedy. He would never be guilty of the absurdlty of seeking relief in the courts against a defendant whose worldly effects consist of less than that meagre modicum of personal property which the law exempts from execution for debt.

We have been informed by a distinguished jurist, who is a member elect of the Virginia Legislature, that the "labor laws" of England and of several of the European States contain just such provisions for the protection of the employer as are needed by the farmers, planters and all others who have now to depend upon free labor at the

As this is a question of the utmost practical importance, we hope that it will receive the early attention of the Legislature. If possible, a well matured, judicious "laboriaw," covering the whole ground which we have traverzed in this editorial. should be enacted by t. Legislature before the commencement of 1866; in order that the relation of employer and employee should be thoroughly understood before contracts for labor for the ensuing year are entered into.

Militia Organization.

We alluded, a few days since, to a reso lution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Gilbert, of Sumter, referring it to the Military Committee to report the best means of immediately reorganizing and equipping the militia of the State, which we can but regard, at the present moment, as the matter of direct interest to the people. The resolution was so referred, and the Military Committee did make an important report thereon, which report the Hoase, on motion, refused to print.

Legislature South Carolina. Friday, November 10, 1865.

The Senate met at 10½ a. m. The Clerk readthe journal of the proceedings of yes-

readthe journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. Thompson submitted a report of the Committee of the Judiciary on sundry bills.

A bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy, was discussed, amended and sent to the House.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the Chair, and the House preceded to business.

Messrs. Simonton, Scott, Youmans and Stackhouse submitted reports of commit-

Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that in order to prevent any doubts which may exist respecting the action of this General Assembly, all matters not disposed of at this special session be continued to the approaching regular session. The Clerk shall make up a calendar of all the matters thus continued, placing the same in the order in which they may be when so continued; and at the ensuing regular session the continued matters shall be taken up and considered in the same stage in which they may be when so continued. Matters hereby ordered to be placed in the general orders at the said ensuing session shall be placed there in time, and have priority according to the last order for consideration made upon them, and the calendar shall be proceeded in as already provided by the rules of this House.

House.

Mr. Butler introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that Gen. D. H. Hill, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina, be invited to a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. DePass, the House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy, which had been made the special order of the day for this day at 11 o'clock a. m., was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 a. m.

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was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, that no member of the General Assembly shall be entitled to receive the per diem compensation for the period during which the General Assembly shall take the recess which has been ordered; but that each member shall be entitled to receive the mileage, at the rates specified in the Constitution, going to his home, and returning to the city of Columbia; and that the same rule shall be observed in the case of such public officers as may be required by law to attend the sittings of the General Assembly, and who, for such attendance, are entitled to receive the per diem and mileage.

Adjourned.

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Confederate Generals.—General Lee is President of the Washington College, Va., General Beauregard is Superintendent of a New Orleans railroad. General Wise is at present sojourning in this city, with his son-in-law, Dr. Garnett. Lieut. General Ewell spent the summer months at Warrenton, Va. General Governor William Smith is at his residence in the same place. General Humphreys is Governor of Mississippi. General Lovell is farming. General Tappan is merchandizing in Vicksburg. General Bates is practicing law at Pulaski, Tennessee. General William Maury is similarly engaged in Nashville, and General Battle at Gallatin. General Benning is a lawyer at Columbus, Ga., and General R. H. Anderson has also returned to the bar. Generals Bragg and Hardee are cultivating Alabama plantations. General W. T. Martin is farming in Mississippi. General Forrest is running a saw-mill on the Mississippi. General Blanchard is planting in Louisiana. Generals Kennedy, McGowan and Elliott, are candidates for Congress from South Carolina. General Crittenden is at home in Kentneky. General Crittenden is at home in Kentneky. General Creatham is on his farm. General Mahone is at Portsmouth, Va. General Buckner is trying to recover his confiscated property, General S. R. Anderson is awaiting a pardon at Nashville. General Wade Hampton is rearranging his farm. General Hilliard is at home in Alabama, and General Jordan writing for the magazines.

[Kichmond Commercial Bulletin. writing for the magazines

[Richmond Commercial Bulletin.

Corron Prospects in Texas.—Late Texas papers state that the accounts from the cotton regions of Texas continue unfavorable. To say nothing of the abatement of labor, the rains and the worm have wrought such injury as renders it certain that not ruore than half a crop will be gathered from the ground planted. Many estimate the amount at much less.

Mr. Blair says of Secretary Seward's re-cent speech: The patronizing air of Mr. S. assumes—the magnanimous way in which he treats your humble servant—his culo-gies of the Cabinet—show that he has the Presidential magget in his head, and will never get it out.

The census returns of Massachusetts

The census returns of Massachusetts show an aggregate of two hundred and fifty-two thousand voters in the State, of whom Boston has thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety. The census gives one member of the Legislature to every one thousand and fifty voters.

The New Haven Register insists upon it hat General Banks, having been Stonewall Jackson's Commissary, cannot, if elected to Congress take the eath that he has never "directly or indirectly," given aid or comfort to the enemies of the Union.

The Irish Bonds.—The bonds of the "Irish Republic" are "psyable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish nation," with interest at six per cent. from the time of issue.

A man named Osborne, a large dealer in

A man named Osborne, a large dealer in counterfeit currency, has been arrested in Philadelphia. The detectives have been watching him many months.

As a Fitch, the well known manufacturer and millionaire, of Fitchville, Conn., died recently of pneumonia, after a brief illness. The first naval officer pardoned is Capt. John J. Guthrie, a resident of Portsmouth, Va., but a native of South Carolina.

The Power of Congress Under the Constitution.

we approach the day fixed for the as

ambiting of Congress, the question of admitting the representatives from the States recently in rebellion awakens deeper interest and attracts more general attention. It is the real or vital question of the coming session, and upon its decision hangs the fate of nearly if not all the measures which will c me before that body to be acted upon. In view of the fact that the leading radicals are preparing to oppose the admission of those members, the first point for consideration is, what power has Congress in the premises under the constitution? Has Congress the constitution? Has Congress the constitution? Has Congress the constitution of the fact that they come with certificates showing that they have been duly elected in accordance with the laws of those States governing such elections, and backed with a proclamation from the President, declaring that the late insurrection has been suppressed, and that the States have been restored to their normal condition?

Section fifth of the constitution declares that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Now, what is the true intent and meaning of this provision? It certainly does not mean that Congress has the power to prevent any State in the Union from being represented in the National Legislature. It cannot be possible that it will bear any such construction, by implication or otherwise, for that of itself would lead to endless controversy and anarchy. Under such an interpretation the State of Mew York might elect Senators and Representatives, pledged and instructed for some definite policy, all the balance of the States the very opposite, and, when they come to take their seats, they could reject the members elected from New York, declaring that they were not qualified. The same rule might apply to Massachusetts or any other State. This would be conferring unlimited power, which everybody must see would be dangerous in the extreme, and clearly was never intended by the framers of the constitution. It is eviden

which shows a different conclusion by that body. The only way to treat the subject then, is, that it was a mere insurrection, gotten up by Southern men to accomplish a purpose. Neither Jeff. Davis nor any other person can be arraigned for the erime of treason upon any other hypothesis. Taking this as granted, the first duty of the Government, after the outbreak of the rebellion, was to suppress the insurrection. The moment that was accomplished, and the organized bands put down, the States revert to their normal condition; and it necessarily follows that the President is in duty bound to see that the laws are endity.

the organized bands put down, the States revert to their normal condition; and it necessarily follows that the President is in duty bound to see that the laws are enforced, that the people have an opportunity to re-organize their local governments and elect Representatives to Congress. This is the work which the President has been doing for the last six months. In most of the Southern States the local governments have been fully organized and elections held for Representatives in Congress. The Constitution provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." Now this has been done by all the Legislatures of the Southern States where the elections have been held. It therefore follows that the only excuse which Congress can have to declare the elections illegal is to assume that the Southern States are out of the Union. This not only endorses the legality of secession, but also admits the fact that the Southern Confederacy was a legal Government.

It is the duty of the President to send into Congress measages on the state of the Union. This is the only mode which that body has to obtain official information in regard to the condition of any section. It was upon the data furnished by President that Congress adopted measures to suppress the trebellion, and it is to the President that Congress must look for the official announcement that the work has been accomplished. If, then, in his message the President announces that the Southern in surrection has been put down, that the States have complied with everything necessary to enable them to resume their relations with the Government, Congress has no power to refuse the admittance of the Representatives who present certificates showing that they have been duly elected, under an election held in pursuance of the laws of their respective Legislatures and under the call of the Governor of their State, without going beyond their relations with the Government, Congre

tion the whole subject would be referred to the people, the source of all power in this country, and there can be no doubt that they would decide in favor of the President's policy. This would be the only mode to escape the anarchy to which the revolutionary action of Congress would lead us. The proclamation to the people could not be considered of a revolutionary character, for that would be furnishing information to the people and referring the whole subject to them through the Governors of the respective States for a settlement. Thus a decision of the people could be arrived at, and the question definitely and finally settled in spite of the intrigues of the disorganizing element in Congress.

[New York Herald.

News from Europe.

We received, yesterday, a mail from New York to the 7th instant. We extract from the Her ald its summary of foreign news:

York to the 7th instant. We extract from the Her ald its summary of foreign news:

The Fenians were to be tried by a special commission. The excitement had almost entirely subsided.

It was stated that Mexico was about to settle the claims of the holders of the deferred bonds.

It was also stated that England was negotiating a commercial treaty with Austria.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, was on a visit to Liverpool.

It had been decided by the express wish of Queen Victoria, that Lord Palmerston should be honored with a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. Most of the leading towns in the country will be represented by deputations. Business in London will be almost entirely suspended. The Queen's carriage will be closed. The Queen's carriage will be dead the correge. The pall-bearers will be ten Cabinet Ministers. The Prince of Wales attends at Westminster Abbey.

It is reported that Lady Palmerston will be created a Peeress in her own right.

No official announcement had been made concerning changes in the Cabinet, but an official announcement had been made after Palmerston's funeral.

The London Gobe says the Queen had expressed the wish that Earl Russell would accept the Premiership. Earl Russell wad recolved assurances of support from all his colleagues.

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Public opinion generally favors Russell. The London Times, which at first favored Gladatone, had rather veered round, making it appear that the only reason and necessity for Russell's appointment was, because England had still to settle with America, to the mutual satisfaction of both countries, and Russell was well posted on the subject, and had a reputation to lose by base compliances or needless war, Viewed in this light he was necessary.

Queen Victoria was expected to reach

Queen Victoria was expected to reach London, from Scotland, on the morning of

London, from Scotland, on the morning of the 19th.

Ministerial arrangements will be submitted on the 30th.

The London Post is apparently going into the opposition, and says: "The feeling of the country towards Earl Russell's Ministry will be one of total apathy. The country will see little to praise or condemn. It will be no easy matter to reconstruct his government in the House of Commons, but he must certainly introduce some fresh elements to retain the majority nominally

elements to retain the majority nominally acquired."

The London Advertiser thinks it will be impossible for Gladstone to work the House of Commons unless with more help than is visible. visible

The London Herald says if Russell makes

or Commons unless with more help than is visible.

The London Herald says if Russell makes any radical move the conservatives will certainly lose no opportunity to checkmate him.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times reiterates the statement that Seward had sent a despatch to the French Government with respect to the Egyptian recruits for the Mexico project.

The Times says if America had reason to think such a scheme had been proposed, she was fully justified in remonstrating. Apart from the introduction of Mussulman troops into Mexico, America had no just complaint against France. It is quite certain that the occupation was temporary, solely directed to the maintenance of Maximilian's throne.

The Prince and Princess Napoleon arrived at Turin on the 25th. The King and Queen of Portugal were expected the same evening. The town would be illuminated.

Of sixty-five elections sixty are known to have resulted favorably to the Government.

The statement that Austria was raising troops for Mexico had been modified. Negotiations were pending for permission to fill vacancies at Mexican expense.

The free town of Frankfort had energetically recelled the imputations of Austria and Prussia, and the Frankfort Senate had determined to uphold the in lependence of the city. It was thought the case was one of attempted spoliation.

President Napolo thinks, according to the views of the Deak party, the Hungary debt is not in accordance with the strict legal rights of Hungary, but rests upon a basis of equity and common interests of Hungary and Austria.

"All that's bright must fade," is not applicable to a fine set of teeth brushed with Fragrant Sozodont. Its protective, preservative and beautifying properties will preserve the whiteness, soundness and natural polish of good teeth throughout life. And when unsound, it will arrest decay, and remove from the breath the taint which decomposition generates.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 9.

Ship Tamerlane, Jackson, New York, Bark Justina, Hugg, Baltimore, Schr. Lilly, Francis, New York,

Br. ship Gen. Windham, Forbes, Liver-

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Steamship Moneka, Marshman, N. York. Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, New York.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Mutual Supply Association will be held at Mr. store, corner Gates and Plain Stanley's streets, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 5 Nov 11 1

Local Items.

COLUMNIA POST OFFICE.-The mails are ready for distribution daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. The mails for Winnsboro and the North close at 9 a. m., Charleston 3 p. m., Greenville 2 p. m.

Messrs. Sulzbacher & Co. have opened another large stock of dry goods, grocesies, boots, shoes, hats, etc.-in fact, "a little of everything"-to an examination of which they invite the public. See their advertisement in another column.

JUST PUBLISHED .- The Sack and Destrue tion of the City of Columbia, originally published in the Columbia Phomiz. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this officeprice \$1 a copy.

A TREAT.-Mrs. Roe, by some means, has discovered our weak point, and that is a love of oysters-fried, roasted, stewed, steamed or in the shell-as a waiter of these delicious bivalves, fresh from New York, bore ample testimony to, on Saturday. This lady's restaurant is located on the corner of Lady and Lincoln streets, where the very best eatables the market affords are prepared in excellent style. Give her a call.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY. - Services will be held this day in the following houses of worship:

Marion Street Church—Rev. N. Talley, 10½ a. m. Rev. F. W. Pape, 3½ p. m. Baptist Church—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10½

Presbyterian Church-Rev. Geo. Howe,

10) a. m.
Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 10] a.
m. and 3] p. m.
Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10]

St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

"RICH, RARE AND RACY." -- Our lady friends will be gratified (and certainly with reason) to learn that Messrs, Shiver & Beckham have opened a most extensive and elegant assortment Fof dry goods, fashionable cloaks, rich silks, delaines poplins, &c., fancy dress trimmings, pocket handkerchiefs with beautifully ornamented and initialed corners, latest styles bonnets, ribbons, and head-gear generally, thread laces, etc., besides a varied stock of slippers, gaiters, Balmoral, Congress and Polish boots, traveling reticules, as well as an almost endless variety of nic-nacs which make up a lady's trousscau. The "little ones" were also remembered in making their selections in the Northern markets, as the stock of articles in that line abundantly testifies. Nor were the "sterner sex" forgotten, as they have on hand a variety of hats, caps, boots, shoes, trunks and numerous other articles. Owing to the number of customers on Saturday, Messrs. S. & B. were compelled to close their doors for a short time; but all those who called during that time are informed that they can be accommodated to-morrow or the next day. Of course, it would be advisable to give an early call-not through fear of an immediate exhaustion of the stock, but then it is a satisfaction to have the pick of the best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS .- Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morn-

meeting of Directors Supply Associat'n.
Weekly—To Printers and Others.
Levla & Peixotto—Copartnership.
"Gas-light Stock.
"Bonds and Stocks.
C. H. Baldwin—Axes, Nails, &c.
"Lost Certificate.
Shiver House—Laths Wanted.
Board for Members of the Legislature.

Silver House—Laths Wanted.
Board for Members of the Legislature.
C. S. Jenkins—Fresh Supplies.
Hopson & Sutphen—Belting.
D. B. DeSaussure—Commissioner's Sale.
J. Sulzbacher & Co.—New Goods.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. A. K. Durham, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. C. HUDGINS to Miss EUGENIA L. LORICK, all of Richland District

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Allendale, S. C., on the 10th of October last, Mrs. MARGARET BUCKNER, relict of Benjamin H. Buckner, Esq., late of Beaufort District, in the

Esq., late of Beaufort District, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Another mother in Israel is fallen! But, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow ihem."

Died, in this city, on October 8, 1865, FRANK, only son of H. M. and S. G. Gibson, aged ten months.

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn, But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

"It died ere its expanding soul Had ever burnt with wrong desires— Had ever spurned at Heaven's control, Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

"It died to sin—it died to cares— But for a moment felt the rod; O, mourner! such, the Lord declares, Such are the children of our God."

BELTING! BELTING!

JUST received, 2,000 FEET RUBBER
BELTING, from 2 to 12 inches. Also,
LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS and
BURRS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING
and SADDLE BAGS, ENAMELED CLOTH,
&c. HOPSON & SUTPHEN.
Nov 12